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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-174

AUGUST, 1957

Employment in Montana Reaches New July Total

July returned to the long-time upward trend in Montana industrial employment, after June had tallied a discouraging dip in total wage-earner numbers from the same month in the preceding year. Estimates compiled by the commission in co-operation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics show a total non-farm employment in Montana as 176,600 in July, against 175,700 a year ago and 174,800 a month ago. This reflects a modest increase of 900 over July, 1956, and of 1,800 over June 1957.

Within 900 of All-time High

The July figure is the highest employment recorded during July in the state's history, and is within 900 of the all-time high reached in August of last year, at 177,500. This is achieved in the face of employment decreases, from a year ago, in mining 600, lumbering 200, and transportation 600. Principal gains were recorded in construction 500, wholesale and retail trade 400, finance and insurance 200, service industries 400, and government employment 800.

Note Tendency to Level Off

Long-range view of the figures for recent months and in recent years, however, reveals evidence that the rate of employment growth in the state may be leveling off after the rather pronounced upsurge since 1950, and particularly in 1956. The margin of growth reflected in employment totals began to shrink in the spring months of 1957, culminating in a minor decline in June of this year and only partially recovered in the enhanced margin reflected in July employment.

May Establish New Peak

Peak level of employment in 1953 was 160,600, in 1954 it rose to 165,400, 1955 it was 170,400, and 1956 it reached 177,500. To maintain that pace the 1957 peak should be around 182,000, toward which point it shows no strong inclination in present estimates. An optimistic guess would be around 178,000 for this year's high point.

Three Industries Face Stern Test

The three major industries, mining, lumbering and transportation, in which decline in employment occurred, last July to this, are each undergoing an economic test not only in Montana but throughout the country. Metal prices have softened with let-up in the demand which had been insatiable through recent years. Lumber demand lessened and its price structure reacted downward with decrease in home building. Transportation is affected by the technological changes occurring in the rail industry, which produce a saving in manpower required.

Seasonal Gain Above Average

On a seasonal basis July's increase of 1,800 in employment is 900 above the seven year average of June to July experience.

MONANA RESERVE LABOR SUPPLY REMAINS AT 6,400 IN JULY, RECORD SUMMER LEVEL

Job seekers still outnumber jobs through July, though the margin of difference was reduced by more than 1,500 work-applicants from the June count at offices of the employment service in Montana. There still remained a reserve labor supply of 6,400 at the end of the month, against 7,900 at its beginning. The present margin is 2,600 above the average for the eight year period 1950 to 1956. It is 2,500 more than were seeking jobs in July of 1950, when a minor recession was just concluding.

	Work-Applicant Count in Review						
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
February	16,695	13,061	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336
April	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
June	7,943	4,694	5,274	5,403	3,919	2,957	4,240
July	6,419	3,807	4,628	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260
August	5,300*	2,808	2,458	3,519	2,069	1,619	2,370
October		3,763	3,348	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572
December		10,325	9,351	8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694

*Estimated.

New Applicants More Numerous

Another indicator of the degree of unemployment prevailing is furnished in the number of new job applicants registered at offices of the employment service during the month. This count is 4,864 for July this year, as compared with 3,568 a year ago and a seven-year average of 3,090 in July. Reports indicate that many of these new applicants are just arrived from some other state, pointing to the prevalence of joblessness elsewhere.

Many Seek Unemployment Benefits

Claims for unemployment insurance likewise bear out the disparity between available job openings and workers seeking jobs. The number of such claims during the last week of July was almost three times as great as in its corresponding week a year ago: 3,289 against 1,151. During the same week 368 former Montana workers forwarded unemployment claims from other states to which they have migrated, as compared with 143 such out of state claims a year ago.

Three Industries Reduce Forces

Both mining and lumbering industries are contributing substantially to the ranks of unemployed at this midsummer point. Railroads are also a factor, reflecting curtailed repair crews and operating crews as well as technological changes which have reduced their manpower requirements. Effect of employment reduction in these basic lines reacts directly upon wholesale and retail trade employment, and upon that in the service industries, especially in the communities most directly affected.

Copper Mining Bows to Price Slump

Overnight reduction of mining force by some 400 is reported from Butte, with no indication of the probable duration of the layoff. A lowering price range for copper and other metal products leads to the reduction. Effect of the cut will be felt in metal processing employment as well as in service and trade.

Some Sawmills Remain Idle

Lumber and logging activities are likewise faced with a lowering price schedule and lessening demand, resulting in closing of some lumber mills, reduction of crews in others, and similar shrinkage in logging employment as demand for the raw log products diminishes. Tapering off of the residence building program as home loan money tightened is a principal cause of the diminishing lumber demand.

Trade and Service Hold Well

Despite inroads made upon employment in trade and service establishments in areas affected by primary industry curtailment, those establishments over the state as a whole are employing more workers than a year ago, probably due in large part to the influence of tourist travel. Reports indicate presence in the state of increased numbers of summer visitors, a situation which promotes more employment in both trade and service.

Construction Employment High

Construction employment is another bright spot in the statewide picture, July saw increased payrolls on the power dam and building projects now under way, as well as upon the widespread school construction made necessary by increasing school population. Business structures, airports, and the improvements of highways added employment opportunity for many hundreds of workers skilled in various phases of construction.

Highways Provide Many Jobs

The state highway program was using 1,120 workers on its road and bridge contracts in July, within 200 of the crews a month ago and only 300 behind the record employment on similar projects a year ago. Work was in progress on 365 miles of highway contracts and on bridge contracts aggregating \$4,830,000. Contractors employed 1,120 on these jobs and another 760 were on maintenance and repair work. More than a hundred miles of road and half a million dollars worth of bridge contracts were completed during the month.

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Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Aug. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge Philipsburg— (122 jobseekers, 68 new; 64 men, 58 women). Demand for labor continues light. The smelter is on a minimum hiring schedule, reports 60 hires in July, with 100 releases. Total employment at the plant is above a year ago, working fewer days a week. Trade and service on a curtailed hiring pattern.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup— (701 jobseekers, 728 new; 343 men, 358 women). Construction in area is at slow pace; surplus of workers in all branches. Building permits down from a year ago. Tight money ascribed as the reason for housing decline. Railroads also curtailed hiring for track work, train crews are at minimum. Transient flow about normal. Farm labor supply adequate.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident— (324 jobseekers, 271 new; 178 men, 146 women). Work starting on new water main installation, labor supply adequate. New high school and college athletic center buildings are in finishing stage. Housing project started. Road jobs fully staffed and new one started. Logging for lumber and pulp are on lesser scale, due to market conditions. Railroad is taking up 34 miles of auxiliary line. Some shortage of hay hands and irrigators. Cannery opened for season run.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall— (1,279 jobseekers, 843 new; 1,090 men, 189 women). Layoff of 400 miners because of sagging market during June and July reacted on all local industry. Employment is back at mid-winter level, unemployment claim volume five times that of year ago. Some workers have left the area, several business firms closed up. No new starts being made in construction field, most current projects nearing completion. Railroads have trimmed their payrolls to a minimum level.

CUT BANK— (66 jobseekers, 58 new; 43 men, 23 women). Construction employment is at low level, no large projects; local contractors are using about one-third normal crews. Some residences under way; one road construction job to start. Work in the oil fields, drilling and development, is below usual summer level. Agriculture demand normal, no shortages.

DILLON— (84 jobseekers, 194 new; 48 men, 36 women). Hay harvest is in full swing and grain harvest will begin early in August. Miners from Butte and Melrose areas are supplying much of the farm demand. Truck by-pass at Dillon nearly completed, some street improvements to follow. New dam seems assured, work to start late in fall or next spring. College building program past the halfway mark.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July Avg. 1950-1956
Industrial Employment	176,600	174,800	175,700	162,600
New Job Applications	4,864	4,767	4,330	3,090
Job Applicants, End of Month	6,419	7,943	3,807	3,620

Insured Unemployment—	Aug. 2 1957	July 5 1957	Aug 3 1956	Avg. 1st Aug. Wk. 1950-1956
New and Renewal Claims	529	536	187	148
Unemployed Weeks Filed	2,760	2,607	964	1,009
Total Unemployment Claims	3,289	3,143	1,151	1,157

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim— (114 jobseekers, 120 new; 44 men, 70 women). Employment at airbase project is at 400 mark, was 750 a year ago. In Glasgow the building program includes three business buildings, a church, 12 residences, city paving. A road job in Phillips county is fully staffed. Hay hands were in short supply through July.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux— (82 jobseekers, 108 new; 37 men, 45 women). The construction program is still slow, much below peaks of two previous years. Oil exploration and development is likewise at low level. Trade and service employment is up from year ago, probably because of improved farm outlook. Expect shortage of farm help in August, with harvest concentrated by dry weather.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford— (647 jobseekers, 424 new; 381 men, 266 women). Heavy in-migration of jobseekers into this area has helped maintain the supply at a higher than normal summer level. Accompanying this is a definite slackening of housing and general business construction. Full crews are engaged in construction of the new power dam in the Missouri, light turnover. Money rates tend to discourage private residence building. Commercial buildings and schools are under way, taking up some of the construction surplus. The city street job is nearing completion.

HAMILTON, Stevensville— (273 jobseekers, 48 new; 191 men, 82 women). Harvest and processing of cherry and raspberry crop is furnishing employment in seasonal jobs for youths and housewives. Opening of canning plant drew largely from the same sources. Logging increased moderately in July and two sawmills put on extra shifts in the normal summer pattern. Construction remains at a low ebb, and adjacent areas are not drawing building craftsmen as in past years.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem— (72 jobseekers, 89 new; 29 men, 43 women). Fewer transients than usual at this season. Skills

and experienced workers scarce. Farm labor demand is up from a year ago, better crops. Railroad track maintenance is a principal industrial demand. Construction and trade hiring fairly active, not up to normal. Harvest is coming early in August.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs— (218 jobseekers, 331 new; 144 men, 74 women). Construction hiring increased in July over June, but is still lagging below normal seasonal stride. Street contracts are starting, mostly heavy duty equipment. Lumbering and mining both reflect effects of faltering markets. Hay harvest in July created demand for experienced farm hands, another surge coming in August as grain matures.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish— (906 jobseekers, 506 new; 545 men, 361 women). Logging and lumbering employment picked up during July but is still sub-normal for the season. Some outfits remain idle, others are using smaller crews than usual. Construction of radar station not yet begun, expected to be a hiring factor later in season. Home and business building program not up to that of recent years. Cherry harvest created seasonal demand, especially at packing plant, will finish in early August.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett— (57 jobseekers, 33 new; 20 men, 37 women). One road job finished, another under way, fully staffed. Adequate crews on bridge job for new cut-off north. Radar station construction getting under way and some house building begun. Sufficient labor supply. Agricultural labor demands heavy through July, short at times. Same will prevail through grain harvest in August.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber— (83 jobseekers, 52 new; 52 men, 31 women). Completion of diesel shops and of the Canyon unit of park project in July reduced demand for construction labor. Work continues on new telephone building and on several small buildings and residences. Railroad extra gangs are still active, but train operators in less demand than normal at this season. Lumbering crews were expanded in July, all

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.1	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.6						

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Aug. 1

(Continued from Page Two)

mills operating and logging camps fully staffed.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(95 jobseekers, 164 new; 53 men, 42 women). Permanent realignment of railroad employment released 75 workers in July, some transferring to other stations. Meanwhile the construction program is lagging, building permits during the month were of small dimension, including a residence and service station. Farm demand was sturdy, with a limited supply of experienced farm hands.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(670 jobseekers, 288 new; 466 men, 204 women). A depressed lumber market continues to discourage seasonal resumption of logging and lumbering. Decline in mining activity also contributes to the lethargy, a mill furnishing mine timber has laid off a night crew of 80 workers. Construction follows much the same pattern though another bridge contract has been let and airport improvement has been authorized, both have small crews to date. No railroad hiring, some reduction of train crews. Farm labor supply is adequate.

POLSON—(257 jobseekers, 251 new; 170 men, 87 women). Much of the new job applicant supply in July was aiming at the cherry harvest and not regularly in labor market. Work at the cherry warehouse continues into August. Road contractors are active on several projects, with two more to get under way shortly. Lumber and logging employment is below the seasonal level, market continues to be the deterring factor.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(83 jobseekers, 117 new; 67 men, 16 women). Main employment outlet in July was on construction. Grain terminal is being remodelled by a substantial crew, ten residences under way, also a grain elevator and improvements to business structures. Farm workers were in brisk demand in July and will continue so into August as the grain harvest develops.

SIDNEY—(52 jobseekers; 25 men, 27 women). New road project started in July, will need additional workers in August. About 15 will be added to the crew on a new lodge building. The power plant construction is about 30 percent done, with a full crew and light turnover. Home building program is light. Farm labor in demand through July, grain harvest in August likely to consume available supply.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(171 jobseekers, 82 new; 130 men, 41 women). Re-location of rail lines at Noxon damsite is an important factor in labor demands. About 1,350 now on the various phases of the power dam, which is about one-third of the way toward completion. Woods and sawmill employment is less than the seasonal normal, due to price levels. Salvage projects on logged areas will use 25 men the rest of the season.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scohey—(63 jobseekers, 52 new; 39 men, 24 women). Normal seasonal increases have occurred in employment by trade and service establishments, but applicant supply remains above July normal. Construction program includes three highway jobs, several oiling contracts, bridges, airport, and street paving. The city crew on streets and curbs has been cut in half. Farm labor demand good.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	July 1957 (2)	June 1957 (3)	July 1956	June '57 to July '57	July '56 to July '57
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	176,600	174,800	175,700	1,800	900
Manufacturing	22,100	21,700	22,300	400	200
Durable goods	14,700	14,500	14,700	200	00
Lumber and timber products	8,500	8,300	8,700	200	200
Primary metals	4,900	4,900	4,700	00	200
Other (4)	1,300	1,300	1,300	00	00
Nondurable goods	7,400	7,200	7,600	200	200
Food and kindred products	3,500	3,400	3,900	100	400
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	1,200	1,200	1,200	00	00
Other (5)	1,100	1,000	900	100	200
Mining	11,500	11,800	12,100	— 300	— 600
Metal mining	7,700	8,000	8,300	— 300	— 600
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	900	900	900	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,900	2,900	2,900	00	00
Contract Construction	15,000	14,400	14,500	600	500
Contractors, building construction	5,800	5,200	5,700	600	100
Contractors, other than building	4,900	5,000	4,600	— 100	300
Contractors, special trade	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100
Transportation and utilities	22,300	22,000	22,900	300	600
Interstate railroads	12,300	12,200	12,700	100	400
Transportation except railroads	3,900	3,900	4,100	00	200
Utilities including communication	6,100	5,900	6,100	200	00
Trade	43,800	43,400	43,400	400	400
Wholesale trade	9,600	9,600	9,500	00	100
Retail trade	34,200	33,800	33,900	400	300
General merchandise and apparel	6,000	6,200	6,300	— 200	300
Food stores	5,100	4,900	4,900	200	200
Eating and drinking establishments	9,600	9,300	9,000	300	600
Automotive and filling stations	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,800	6,800	7,100	00	300
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,900	5,900	5,700	00	200
Services and miscellaneous	23,600	23,200	23,200	400	400
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,500	4,200	4,300	300	200
Personal services	2,600	2,600	2,500	00	100
Other (6)	16,500	16,400	16,400	100	100
Government	32,400	32,400	31,600	00	800
Federal	9,100	8,900	8,800	200	300
State and local	23,300	23,500	22,800	— 200	500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	20,900	20,800	20,400	100	500
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,000	00	100
Contract construction	2,400	2,400	2,200	00	200
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,500	2,500	00	00
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,400	6,400	6,200	00	200
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,100	4,000	4,000	100	100
Government	2,400	2,400	2,500	00	100

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 816 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,010 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JULY, 1957 AND JULY, 1956

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 8-2	
	July 1957		July 1956		July 1957		July 1956		July 1957				July 1956				1957	1956
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	68	19	48	12	122	30	75	20	32	67	99	17	39	50	89	28	87	33
Billings.....	728	235	652	228	701	203	621	191	410	618	1,028	237	374	423	797	200	385	199
Bozeman.....	271	97	106	19	324	79	256	67	224	371	595	164	219	457	676	263	29	7
Butte.....	843	390	452	171	1,279	504	435	74	31	84	115	22	130	36	166	60	942	203
Cut Bank.....	58	25	67	23	66	24	52	21	43	108	151	37	73	139	212	109	48	17
Dillon.....	194	94	58	20	84	23	38	9	51	433	484	270	59	534	593	214	31	6
Glasgow.....	120	26	152	56	114	10	57	8	213	140	353	120	196	101	297	125	23	14
Glendive.....	108	30	114	38	82	10	91	29	83	779	862	77	67	92	159	41	16	9
Great Falls.....	424	113	398	121	647	194	529	147	258	441	699	221	265	302	567	229	285	202
Hamilton.....	48	16	30	6	273	61	51	9	43	408	451	46	21	121	142	24	48	17
Havre.....	89	26	113	36	72	9	68	13	257	316	573	292	254	126	380	184	43	11
Helena.....	331	112	321	157	218	66	126	38	150	132	282	134	147	145	292	140	116	58
Kalispell.....	506	46	271	71	906	230	521	141	517	56	573	93	307	51	358	91	363	95
Lewistown.....	33	3	51	13	57	7	59	13	98	137	235	103	25	78	103	42	33	27
Livingston.....	52	11	51	17	83	27	41	10	75	91	166	70	95	115	210	91	37	27
Miles City.....	164	59	102	33	95	16	142	31	104	291	395	64	42	124	166	64	44	33
Missoula.....	288	85	224	72	670	210	323	92	222	182	404	193	301	211	512	227	418	82
Polson.....	251	5	99	16	257	49	71	14	215	587	802	105	66	138	204	32	139	25
Shelby.....	117	53	98	39	83	20	48	3	88	335	423	75	122	97	219	59	28	22
Sidney.....	37	9	26	3	52	8	48	8	58	1,482	1,540	19	33	425	458	13	26	18
Thomp. Falls..	82	25	37	11	171	49	73	14	66	8	74	26	49	3	52	28	124	33
Wolf Point.....	52	18	98	28	63	18	82	22	51	97	148	34	43	41	84	32	24	13
TOTALS.....	4,864	1,497	3,568	1,190	6,419	1,847	3,807	974	3,289	7,163	10,452	2,419	2,927	3,809	6,736	2,296	3,289	1,151

*Includes 57 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 30 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July (1) 1957	June (2) 1957	July 1956	July (1) 1957	June (2) 1957	July 1956	July (1) 1957	June (2) 1957	July 1956
All Manufacturing.....	\$88.29	\$88.09	\$91.21	39.4	39.2	40.6	\$2.24	\$2.25	\$2.25
Durable goods.....	86.66	86.85	91.94	39.2	39.3	40.8	2.21	2.21	2.25
Primary metals.....	94.65	94.65	104.15	41.6	41.6	45.3	2.28	2.28	2.30
Nondurable goods.....	92.04	90.92	89.55	39.9	39.1	40.1	2.31	2.32	2.23
Food and kindred products.....	73.43	74.92	75.42	40.8	40.9	41.3	1.80	1.83	1.83
All Mining.....	98.33	98.60	109.11	39.3	39.4	42.7	2.50	2.51	2.55
Metal mining.....	93.37	93.37	111.97	38.6	38.6	43.6	2.42	2.42	2.57
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	88.73	89.58	85.10						
Transportation (except railroads).....	108.79	111.54	105.92						
Utilities and communication.....	79.50	79.33	74.32	39.9	39.8	40.0	1.99	1.99	1.86

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANAMITCHELL BUILDING
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